tless. Upon reflection, however, it will appear other it is often as profitable and necessary to know in ight not to be done as to know what should gradual and steady pace in the direction indicated all finally become a great utility in the fields of and mechanics, the expense incurred in order to attain tate will be small, indeed, as compared with the bene-

mechanics and successful farmers enjoying the ada collegiate education-are of priceless value to any

#### THE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

VSTITUTIONS are fulfilling their missions will should have a gonerous support. A strong seath his heartsly concurred in prevails among the peo-establishment of an Industrial school for girls.

#### PRAIRIE VIEW

ls in actual attendance on December 1. 1900, were t 155 on the same date in 1898 an excess of gr essors and assistants numbered fifteen, and their nt to \$10.465.

ber of officials and employes aggregate thirty-eight, yearly compensation of \$5335. rm of September last much damage was done to and for that reason it stands in need of larger ap-for the coming than for the last fiscal year.

ort of the board of directors is commended to the sideration of the legislature. o is with us to remain. He is the weaker race, and legislation he is altogether dependent upon the

the interest of them both that the former should casonable opportunity by which to improve his con-

for their services in the colored common free it and pressing.

m disposition of former legislatures to properly this institution gives assurance that it will not be uncared for by the present.

SAM HOUSTON. been no expenditure of the public money that has with better and more substantial results than that

tenance of this institution. of its contribution toward the upbuilding of the hools can not be overestimated. halls have gone out, year by year, young men and

with a just sense of their responsibilities and

ic desire to promote the education of the youth of foundation, twenty years ago, 6604 students have of whom 3790 completed the two and three years

1459 constitute the alumni. tion is fulfilling its mission with success, and generous support.

ber of students in attendance on December 1, 1900, gainst 426 on the same date in 1898. Seventeen innow employed at an annual cost of \$22,300. For there is a charge of \$1100.

USTRIAL AND NORMAL SCHOOLS. cts of March 31 and May 10, 1899, State normal established at Denton and San Marcos, Texas, but ons were made to inaugurate and maintain then erties at bota places have been conveyed to the

ng sentiment, in which I heartily concur, prevails ple for the establishment of an industrial school

tue will not bear the expense of mainindustrial and three normal schools for the next out an increase of taxation, or inadequate approptoer purposes of equal, if not greater, importance islature, however, determine to immediately utilize at San Marcos and Denton, it is believed that one aid be used for an industrial and the other for a

# THE PUBLIC FREE SCHOOLS.

must be considered as of great inhortance. Pee-ild be made for the erection of arboal buildings in tricts by other method than that of private contri-be present condition of the school days—conflicing terial points—calls for prompt and intelligent re-

tionment of the Available School Fund. - The schoupon which the apportionment of the available made, aggregates 729.443 children, within the for the year 1901 -- an excess of 22,899 over the

er of teachers employed in the public free schools 1899 was 14,999, of whom 5574 were white male white female teachers, 1825 colored male teachers red female teachers. It is estimated that the total oo will reach nearly 16,000.

as to the number of children can not, however, as a correct ascertainment of those entitled to the

enrollment is not yet obtainable for a period later

scholastic census and its utter unfitness to be a ch to apportion the fund, it will only be necessary ough a series of years, the number of children ensus with that of those actually enrolled in the 96 the excess of the census return over the school 102,081 children; for 1802, 130,901; fer 1898, 1809. 71.882. ears previous to those given the disparity

more, glaring, and it is certain that for the last ituation has not improved.

arize, one county last year reported an en hool children, and a school attendance of ofo; neration of 2725 and a school attendance of 686; neration of 2133, and a school attendance of 678; neration of xo84 and a school attendance of 626. enumeration of 1652 and a school attendance of but a few of the many instances that might be te the difference between the enumeration under the actual school attendance, and yet the school by law to be distributed upon the basis of the justice that has resulted can not be overstated. IN THE FACE OF THESE INDISPUTABLE NECESSITY FOR A BETTER METHOD OF THE SCHOOL FUND MUST BE CONSID GREAT IMPORTANCE.

is now being taken at an annual cost of \$40,000. fings. Authority is given by law to cities and to towns and villages incorporated for school dis ndebtedness for the construction of school buildarged at some future date; but none is conferred districts, where the necessity for proper house is fully as great as in the favored localities. Promade by which these districts may erect such ise than by private contribution. No satisfactors fered why the country should not be allowed the as the cities and towns

ty Judges. - It has been found that in some counto fix the salaries of county judges, who are ex dents of the schools, has been much abused, and s been sometimes authorized largely out of proork performed. The evil should, if possible, be

the School Laux. Since the adoption of the conchanges in the law as to the public free schools made-some of them amendatory of existing altogether new. The result has been that there in the statutes affecting this most important subtat may be considered as only repetitions of exist onsistencies therewith or as in direct contra-

190 counties under the "direct system" and 34 nity system." Resides these there are 254 "indistricts that are in fact cities, towns and vil-

to school districts. ruction has been often sought, and in one inent judge felt constrained to use the following ng the present school system: "The mere readof this State in regard to public free schools manifest that there is no real uniform system ols in the State. It may seem strange that the vide for the annual expenditure of large sums lic free education and yet fail to provide a per system for the application of the money and schools, but such is the real condition. The are invested with the great measure of responsiists. The creation of a uniform system through judgment of the writer, would be a great ent to the present and future generations of

INTELLIGENT ACTION. THERE SHOULD GH REVISION OF THE LAW. the superintendent of public instruction is both interesting and instructive. It comes from an able and experienced educator

### ELEEMOYSNARY\_INSTITUTIONS.

HUMANITY AND ECONOMY calls for the immediate en largement of the income acrisms. It is recommended that the arigness of officials be readjusted as that each may be properly compensated. Larger appropriations will be required for all of the institutions. The establishment of an epileptic asylum is resubmitted for further canadevation.

THE INSAND ASYLUMS.

On October 31, 1900, there were in the three institutions 2561 patients, as against 1986 on the same date in 1808 an increase of 575. Of the number first named 764 were in the State, 1093 in the North Texas, and 704 in the Southwestern saylum. Within two months from this cate the State asylum will be prepared to admit see and the North Texas aso additional patients.

Appropriations should be promptly made for buildings and opments for the accommodation of two hundred more colored at the State and for four bundred more white patients at the Southwestern asylum.

The water supply at the latter institution is very expensive. costing from \$3000 to \$4000 per annum, bendes being insufficient in quantity to satisfy all its needs. The institutions at Austin have been notified that their water rate would be increased in the near future by one hundred per cent over the present charge.

NOT ONLY HUMANITY BUT ECONOMY CALLS FOR THE IMMEDIATE ENLARGEMENT of the last two named in stitutions. If not cared for by the State, by whom it can be done more cheaply and far better than elsewhere, many of these unfortunate people must continue in fails at the expense of the counties, and without the attention and comfort due their sad and afflicted condition.

DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.

In this institution there were 344 pupils in attendance on November 1, 1900, as against 278 on November 1, 1898—an increase of 66.

BLIND ASYLUM.

One hundred and seventy-two pupils were in attendance at this institution on November 1, 1900, as against 157 on the same date in 1898-an increase of 15. DEAF, DUMB AND BLIND INSTITUTES FOR COLORED

YOUTHS. In this institution there were in attendance 7t pupils on November 1, 1900, as against 89 on November 1, 1898, a de-

STATE ORPHAN HOME.

There were on September 1, 1900, at the home 304 children, as against 312 on February 2, 1800, a decrease of 8. The reports of the boards of managers and of the superintendents of these institutions deserve and will doubtless receive the careful consideration of the legislature, as no higher can devolve upon government than to properly provide and care for the insane, the deaf and dimb, the blind and the orphan.

Prior to May 27, 1800, a custom had obtained under which the officials of these institutions were permitted to use for themselves and their families, and without limit or charge, the supplies purchased for the support and maintenance of the inmates. custom in some instances gave rise to great abuse.

and it was an open secret that dinings and receptions were often given and guests entertained at the public expense. The Twenty-sixth legislature abolished this custom and left the officials dependent altogether upon the salaries established by law, some of which are unloubtedly too small when the character and amount of the services and responsibility imposed is taken into consideration. It is therefore recommended that the salaries be so readjusted that each one may be compensated in strict proportion to the nature and extent of his duties.

These institutions have been ably, honestly and efficiently conducted during the past two years. The liberal appropriations made by the last legislature for their enlargement and improvement have been so expended as to bring the best results po sible, except in a single instance, where a further expenditure of about four hundred dollars will be required in order to repair a defect. This occurred at the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institute for Colored Youths. The present condition of the institutions is worthy of all con mendation, and gives earnest promise that before two years shall have expired they will be in every respect equal to the oldest and best conducted of the kind elsewhere in the United States.

Because of their increased populations larger appropriations for their maintenance will be required than prior to 1800.

## EPILEPTIC COLONY.

In compliance with the act of February o, 1800, Dr. B. M. Worsham, the superintendent of the State insane asylum, was appointed to inspect the institutions for the care of epileptics in New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. He did so, and recommended the system prevailing at Sonyea, N. Y.

The commissioners appointed to visit the city of Abilene and to report upon the suitability of the ground to be donated by that community for the purpose recommended its acceptance. Title to the land was passed to the State, and the city of Abilene on struct for water privileges as contemplated by the statute.

Plans and specifications were prepared and an could not be completed within the limit prescribed as the entire cost, and in the amendatory act of February 20, 1900, the limitation was removed. vertisements for proposals to construct the improvenents, and in accordance with the plans and specifications that had been adopted, were twice published, but in both instances they were rejected by the board, conisting of the governor, comptroller and treasurer, because the lowest of them was largely more than double the amount that was contemplated by the legislature

The matter is therefore submitted for further consideration with the information that it is believed by competent and disinterested authority that permanent and mitable buildings, with the necessary equipments and of a sufficient capacity to properly provide and care for five hundred epileptics, can not be erected upon the ground selected at a cost less than \$500,000; and also that it would be more expensive by \$25,000 to construct them at the point named than at other places more in the interior of the

# CONFEDERATE HOME

The report for the home shows 263 inmates on November so. 1900. There is no class of our people that is worthier favorable consideration than the men whom age, disability and straitened circumstances have forced into this institution.

By far the larger number of them were private soldiers in the great war of 1861-65, and as such did faithful and honorable service in camp, on the march and in hattle-neither expecting nor receiving any reward except the consciousness of duty well

# THE PENITENTIARIES.

THE PLAN of acquiring land upon which to work the con-icts of farm laborars is strongly approved. To this wa-nly can the convict be heat cared for the interest of the Statwell guarded and the competition with tree labor reduced to a minimum. The two pendentiaries are conducted at a less. The hause of correction and referentary is not all it should be many improvements are necessary to the proper conduct of the institutions.

Notwithstanding the heavy losses to the penitentiary system. estimated by the superintendent at \$338,333.20, and occasioned by the fire at Huntsville on February 13, 1899, the overflow of the Brazos river in July of the same year, the storm of September last, and the boll weevil, there will be no necessity for any appropriations for its maintenance beyond those made for the past two

years, and they are recommended. Since February, 1899, there has been expended for lands, permanent improvements, machinery and live stock, for the use of the system, and which were necessary to its better efficiency, \$183,273.81. This exceeded the expenditure for similar purposes during the two years ending October 31, 1898, by \$147,800.30

Forty thousand dollars of the appropriation made by the leg islature were used in the purchase of lands, but the same has been restored to the treasury, and is now a part of the general revenue of the State.

In his supplemental report the financial agent states the cash halance on February 11, 1899, when he assumed his official du-ties, to have been \$158,167.16. The cash halance for December 17. 1900, was \$54,000, with additional available assets consisting of unsold cotton, sugar, iron pipe and bills receivable and open accounts of undoubted solvency aggregating in value the further

In this connection it may be well to observe that the present financial agent received from his predecessor \$81,467.47 in bills receivable and accounts, the much larger portion of which was past due and the accumulation of many years.

Of this amount \$32,320 was, by order of the penitentiar, commissioners, charged to profit and loss as entirely worthless; \$12,000 has since been collected, and of the remainder \$37,142,47. it is believed by the agent, only \$4'156.10 can be collected-leaving a less to the penitoniary system of \$65,131.37 from this character

Of the bills receivable and accounts contracted by the agent once the administration of his office began, \$18,162.53 were, on December 18, 1000, unpard, of which all are, in his judgment, collectable excent about \$500, the result being that there was available to the system on the date mentioned a sum total of \$32.

Although the system has been and now is not only self aupporting, but has also been able, from its receipts after meeting all expenses of administration and maintenance, to add to its permanent improvements without drafting upon the treasury, it must not be inferred that the two penitentiaries have been or are now

That the legislature might be fully and accurately informed upon the subject, the financial agent was directed to report as to operations since Nevember 1, 1892, eliminating every expenditure of a general character and for any purpose other than the maintenance of the penitentiaries themselves. From this report it is found that the Rusk penitentiary was conducted and aintained at an actual loss of \$83,450,28 per annum for the six years ending October 31, 1898. The loss from March 1, 1890, to ovember 1, 1900-twenty one months was \$94.862.26, or an average of \$4517.25 per month, as against an average monthly loss of \$6054.10 for the six years prior to October 31, 1808. In reaching this result all stock on hand February 11, 1890, and thereafter sold, was credited to the administrations prior thereto and not to the present. As to the Huntsville penitentiary the financial agent reports

an average loss per month of \$1643.87, or \$19,486.44 per any from March 1, 1809, to November 1, 1900, as against a monthly loss of \$6186.64, or \$74,239.68 per annum for the six years price to October 31, 1898.

Both pentientiaries, the financial agent adds, are entitled to small credits for care of sick in hospital and burial of the dead that can not be definitely ascertained, as this account has not been kept separate from those of the entire system.

Many improvements, it is thought, ought to be made in them both, but the conclusion has been reached that the system should acquire and improve as rapidly as may be consistent with its revenues lands upon which to employ the convicts. By this means it will, in time, be able to abandon the lease and contract policy altogether and confine the labor of all convicts not kept within the penitentiaries to farms owned exclusively by the State To attain this end no effort should be spared. IN THIS WAY ONLY CAN THE CONVICT BE BEST CARED FOR, THE INTEREST OF THE STATE BE WELL GUARDED AND THE COMPETITION WITH FREE LABOR REDUCED TO A

In pursuance of this policy 5427 acres of land of exceptional fertility in Brazoria county, with a frontage of two and one half miles on the Brazos river and fifteen miles from its mouth, having a depth of water in its front of about twenty-five feet. been purchased at a cost of eight dollars per acre-there being about one thousand acres of cleared land formerly in cultivation

In addition an option has been obtained upon an adjoining tract of 2575 acres, equally as fertile and desirable, for \$12.31 per acre. Much of this tract is well improved, and is now held by the system at a rental of two dollars per acre for the culti-



# LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR J. N. BROWNING.

The number of convicts on hand October 11, 1989, was 4109. which was less by 365 than that for October 31, 1898 The number of pardons issued since January 13, 1899, aggre

gates 183, and of restorations to citizenship 415. Considering the adverse circumstances that have so sorely tried the penitentiary system during the past two years, its administration must be regarded as indeed creditable. Its officials have rendered faithful, honest and effective service, and against

HOUSE OF CORRECTION AND REFORMATORY. Though the condition of this institution has been greatly improved within the past two years, it is still far from that which

The present assistant superintendent has utilized, to the fullest extent possible, the resources at his command, and is en titled to much credit for the manner in which he has discharged

them there can be no just ground for complaint.

his duties with the limited means provided him. When he assumed charge on February 1, 1800, he found all the available funds entirely exhausted and the books of his predecessor in such a condition that he has been unable to make a statement of expenditures for November and December, 1898, and

Everything connected with the institution was in need of repair. One hundred and fifty three boys were present as against 183 on November 1, 1900. There are practically no mechanical industries at the institution, and the amount of land owned by it and suitable for cultivation is but 350 acres, which is entirely insufficient for the employment of the inmates. It has, therefore

been necessary to lease other lands from year to year. The buildings are altogether inadequate for the present po lation and are equally unsuitable in arrangement for the purposes for which they are being used. There is no hospital in which to care for the sick.

The penitentiary commissioners, to whom has been intrusted the administration of the institution, should be authorized to expend within their discretion all receipts, except the appropriations made by the legislature, for its betterment and enlargement. This being done, substantial improvement may be confidently antici-

It is worthy of remark that since February at 1899, there has been paid into the treasury from the reformatory \$10,007.21, as against \$5052.54 during the five years prior to that date.

#### THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. mediate legislation is urgently needed touching the prac-

tice of medicine and surgery in this State. The life and health of the people is being constantly en-

ngered through the ignorance of many who under our laws are permitted to follow the profession. Certificates and diplomas have been openly sold for the purpose to all who would buy them, ion to practice has been rarely withheld, however on prepared the applicant might have been to successfully pass the

This information comes from every section of the State, and the evil has been for some time an object of severe denunciation

# A LIBEL LAW.

THE PRESS DESIRES simply justice and it should be no orded. It is for the interest as well of the people as of the trees that it should be conceded.

A great necessity exists for legislation regulating the adjudi-

cation of judicial controversies touching matters of a libelous

Procedure in such cases and hability for damages rosts entirely, upon the common law as interpreted, from time to time, he

Heretofore it seems that the main incentive in such hitigation has been the recovers of punitury damager.

The public, it is believed, is directly and deeply interested in

the establishment of plain and easily understood methods by which suits of this mature should be conducted.

The press does not besire license to defame, or exemption from actual damages for a wrong done, or from punitory damages where malicious motive is shown or can be properly inrred. It only asks that, when an injury is alleged to have been done it may be afforded the opportunity to offer in mitigation of punitory damages such facts as will tend to establish in nocence of intentional wrong and also an effort, promptly and sincerely made, to correct all impressions of an injurious character that might result from the publication complained of. The demand for this legislation is reasonable. It is for the interest as well of the people as of the press that it should be consciled.

#### TAXATION.

CERTAIN KINDS OF PROPERTY appears to be almost exempt from contributing to the support of the government adaptate machinery should be devised to compel the innusting as well as the willing to contribute; in this patientier the existing lows are particularly detective. It is recommended that an earnest effort be made to so refer in the law laws they may beer equally and olike upon all and be capable exception enforcement against every one.

The tables accompanying the report of the comptroller supply. overwhelming evidence as to the mability of the laws in torce to secure a full, fair and honest rendition of property for the purpose of taxation. Certain kinds of property appear to be als exempt from contributing to the support of the government, not withstanding the constitutional declaration that all property whether owned by natural persons or corporations, other municipal, shall be taxed in proportion to its value. This is the language of the constitution, and is so plain and direct that there can be no misunderstanding whatever as to its intent. It is made the duty of the law-making branch of the government to party this requirement into effect by appropriate legislation. sponsibility can not be honorably avoided, and can only be fully discharged by providing, in such a manner as to be effective, not only for the levy of the taxes upon all property of whatever kind, except such as may be exempt under the constitution, but also for certain collection. Adequate machiners should be devised by which to compel the unwilling as well as the willing to contribute in proportion to the value of his estate for the support of the government, or the imposition of the tax will be nugatory. In this respect existing laws are particularly defective, and it can be said without exaggeration that there are millions of dollars in money and in property in the State that escape taxation alto gether. Much of that which is rendered is listed for below its true value. This condition, which no one can successfully controvert, should appeal with convincing force to the legislative conscience not merely because of the constitutional requirement. but also because every citizen should be as accupulously honest in the performance of his public duties as in the discharge of his private obligations. Either is as binding upon the

man of honor and integrity as the other. ought to enjoy the protection of government without contributing to an equitable extent towards its support, nor should any one be willing that his reighbor should be unduly burdened for the maintenance of the public service through his own failure to do that which good conscience and the law requires. Nothing is so painful or so patent as inequality in the enforcement of the law, and any administration that may be responsible for such delinquency is not entitled to the confidence of a free people. Direct and spen class legislation is obnoxious to every principle of good government, and yet it is no more harmful or unjust than the failure to execute the law without favor or partiality. Every citizen and the property of every citizen should stand equal before the tax and in the performance of all duties imposed. The law should not, directly or indirectly, be the respecter of perso or of property. It is recommended that this great whose proper solution would be of incalculable value to the entire citizenship, he taken into consideration by the legislature and that an earnest effort be made to so reform the tax laws that they may bear equally and abke upon all and he capable of certain enforcement against every one. It this beaccomplished the present ad valorem rate of taxation can be reduced without detrinent to the public ser-

Imeph It. Savers, Governor, 0(30

# SENATE COMMITTEES.

Augres. Texas, January to The following standing committees of the senate were announced by Lieutenant Governor Browning todays

Judiciary No. ( Stafford, chairmant, Hanger, Potter, Davidson of Galveston, Wheeler, Grionan, Staples, Dibrell, Harris of Raxy, Judiciary No. 5 - Turner, chairman, Miller, Former, Swann, Beaty, McLee, Schostan, Liptontob, Gors, Constitutional Amendments Devident of Devitt, chairman, Goss, Dibrell, Hanger, Wilson, Stafford, Grinnan, Turney, Patterson.

Lord, Griman Turney, Patterson

Educational Affairs - Parlius, charman, Harris of
Hunt, Turney, Lloyd, Staples, Potter, Johnson, Harris
if Bexar, Goss

Internal Improvements - Potter, chairman, Grim
nan, Odell, Beaty, Neal, Davidson of Calveston, Patterson, Wilson, Stafford

Finance - Dibrell, charman, Wilson, Yett, Sacage, Wayland, James, Harris of Hunt, McGee, Turney,
Public Lands and Land Office - Schastlan, chairman, Harris of Bexar, Goss, Neal, Turney, Wheeler,
Turner, Lipscomb, Potter,
State Penitentiarte - Neal, chairman; Lipscomb,
Lloyd, Davidson of DeWitt, Miller, Swann, Wilson,
Faulus, Dibrell

Public Health - Lloyd, chairman, Turney, Swann,
Turney, Harris of Hunt, Patterson, Yett

Military Affair - Harris of Bexar, chairman; Davidson of Galveston, Lipscomb, Johnson, Savage,
Anger.

State Affairs Odell, chairman: Schartian, Patterson, Grin-nan, Wheeler, Miller, Savage, Hanger, Johnson Commerce and Manufacture Patterson, chairmant Metice, Davidson of Galveston, Miller, Harris of Hunt, Paulus, Staples,

Swann, Wavland, Roads, Rridges and Ferries Miller, chairman; Vett. David-of DeWitt, Beaty, Johnson, Lloyd, Odell. Public Debt, Claims and Accounts Wayland, chairman; Di. Neal; Tuener, Savage

Contingent Expenses Savage, chairmant Wayland, Harris of Hunt, James, McGee. Federal Relations Turner, chaleman, Harris of Bexar, ty, Lipscomb, Statiord, Schastian, Griman

Counties and County Roundarles-Lipscomb, chairman, Sta-Poulus, Wheeler, Davidson of Galveston, Patterson, Yett, Public Printing-Harris of Hunt, chairman; Swann, Staples, r. Lloyd.

Judicial Districts Hanger chairman; Grinnan, McGee, Swann, Lipscomb, Odell, James, Turner, Davidson of De Witt. State Asyluma - Yetf, chairman, Lloyd, Harris of Bexar, Sebustian, Johnson, Wayland, Wheeler, Neal, Stafford Stock and Stock Raising Gose, chateman; Turner, James, Patterson, Sebastian, Potter, Turney.

Agricultural Affairs - Swann, chairman; Paulus, Savage, Way, Jand, Odell, James, Johnson. Treasurer's and Comptroller's Departments-Johnson, chair-man; Dibrell, James, McCiee, Paulus Privileges and Elections Wheeler, chairman; Beaty, Staf-

Public Buildings and Grounds—James, chairman: Odell, Will-Savage, Davidson of DeWitt, Miller, Davidson of Galveston, Rules Potter, chairman; Turney, Miller, Goss, Hanger, Lugrossed Bills Beaty, chairman: Staples, James,

Enrolled Bills-Wilson, chairman; Wheeler, Hanger, Lloyd, Insurance, Statistics and History McGee, chairman; Patterson, Schastian, Phillin, Turner, Vett, Stafford, Towns and City Corporations—Davidson of Galveston, chair-t, Neal, Wayland, Harris of Bezar, Patterson, Lipscomb, Da-en of Dr Witt, Swann, Miller.

Mining and Irrigation-Grinnan, chairman; Savage, Yets, Goas, Beaty. Labor Staples, chairman; Johnson, Wheeler, Dibrell, Potter, Harris of Hum. Odell. Apportionment Harris of Bexar, chaleman; Davidson of De Witt, Wilson, Wheeler, Hanger, Dibrell, Beaty, Harris of Hunt,

#### HOUSE COMMITTEES. Austris. Texas, January 10 .- The speaker announced the fol-

Finance Schluter, chairman; Murray, Willacy, Marsh, Stewart, Hurt, Green, Harbison, Fountain, Parish, Nolan, Craddoch, Robertson of Harrison, Morris, Boyd, Moore, Murrell, McAnally, Clements, Hill and Little.

Rules-Seabury, chairman; Pecker, Lane, Neff, Cole. Contingent Expenses-Kennedy of Limestone, chairman; Cal-Meitzen, Bean, Dean, Terrell of Cherokee, Green, Hamilton, nally, McClelland.

Judiciary No. 2—Garner, chairbian; heff, Goodlett, Lane, Hill, Fears, Jones, Lively, Satterwhite, Stollenwerck, Thormond, Walker, Wells of Red River, Aldrich, Alired, Calhoun, Leoney, Moran, Mourand, Robertson of Williamson, Garry. While nothing has been given out by the Speaker, it is probable that the rest of the committee will be announced at too

# LEGISLATURE DOWN TO BUSINESS.

## FORTY-TWO BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE AND SENATE YESTERDAY.

McFall Promises to Come to the Front Today With His Resolution Calling for an Investigation of Waters-Pierce Permit.

AUSTIN, Texas, January 10. BOTH BRANCHES of the legislature got down to the business of the session today, and the introduction of bills began, twenty-two having been placed on the calendar in the louise and twen-ty in the senate. The Hogg amendments were handed in for submission to the proper committee, Sebastian in the senate and McMeans in the house being responsible for their introduction. Goss in the senate submitted a resolution providing for the calling of a constitutional convention and Kennedy of Limesione has in view the taking of a like step in the house. The gentleman from Limestone has besides a tax reform bill which he will introduce. It is, he says, minus what he, without specification, calls the "objectionable features" of the bill with which the Twenty-sixth legislature played havoe in extra

M'EALL PROMISES to come to the front early tomorrow with the resolution he gave advance notice of in the papers several weeks ago. He will charge that the Waters Pierce Oil company has perpetrated a fraud open the State of Texas, aided and abetted by certain State officers and Congressman J. W. Bailey, and ask that the latter's connection with said alleged fraud be investigated before a ballot for United States senator.

M M M SENATOR STAPLES has ready a libel bill to place on the calen-

THE PRINCIPAL FEATURE of today's session was the reading of the governor's message. It was attentively listened to and escited much favorable comment. Aside from this the ammonnement of committees attracted the most attention. All of the senate committees and four of the house committees were given out. Of the latter, finance and judiciary No. 2 are very prominent. Schluter will be chairman of the first and Garner of the second. The house committee on revenue and taxation is being made up tonight. Clarence Stewart will preide over this one. Decker is spoken of for chairman of the house committee on internal improvements. T T T

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON RULES appointed this morns ing began work tonight. It will recommend slight changes in the order of business and suggest other modifications of the rules, the most important of which will be one providing that on certain named days of the week there shall be no suspen-sion of the regular order of business. It is argued that sorts an amendment would accelerate the transaction of business and shorten the session by at least one month. -000-

# PROCEEDINGS.

### THE SENATE.

Austin. Texas, January to. The senate was called to order by Lorentenant Governor Browning this morning, and the roll call showed a quorum present-

The chair announced the appointment of the following pages: Walter Savage of Montague county, Henry Paulus of Lavaca county, Coke Knight of Morris county, Lawis K. Palmer of Erath ounty and Will Nolan of Galveston By resolution the following additional pages were selected: James Elliott (loyle of Limestone county, Arnim Quebedaus of

Travis and Rosser Jackson of Travis. A total of nine pages for the

A resolution was adopted authorizing the lieutenant governor to appoint a provide secretary.

The committee out rules made its report, which was indeted printed in the journal. The change recommended were only minor in effect except the involving creating a committee on appointment. The report was adopted.

At this point the house initied the senate that it was organized and ready for highers.

The chair announced the appointment of the senate standing committees.

committee. Senators Sebastian, Beats and Lipsconib were appointed to norife the governor that the senate was organized and ready for business, and Senators Swaim. Wilson and German were appointed to deliter a schular message to the house.

At 10 to the governor's serveracy was apnormized and presented the executive message, which the circle commitmed to read. Only eighteen minutes were consumed in reading the message. AFTERNOON SESSION.

Hanger offered a resolution sufficiently the lieutement governor and each sension in subscribe for the daily newspapers at \$6 cost of not more than a cents per copy to be paid out of contingent expenses. Adopted.

Inhartian and Harris of lieuar offered a concurrent resolution insting David B. Hill of New York to address the legistation on the political assign of the day at come as possible. Look mered to lay the resolution on the labbe where to each look of the resolution was then adopted.

In resolution was then adopted.

Alorses accured the adoption of a concurrent resolution providing for the amportation of three members at each looks to each the vector and lieuteman governor at the last electron and to provide for imagination.

count the vote cast for governor and lieutenant governor at the last election and to provide for inauguration.

Committee on indicat district reported farmably Turner's bill transferring Duxal counts from borra-minth to Twenty-eighth indicat district. The hill was pursed finally under a suspension of the rules.

Committee on stock and stock raising reported favorably Poteter's bill placing Cocks county under the provisions of the heg

Resolution was adopted authorizing the employment of two additional perfect.

Adjourned.

SENATE BILLS. The following bills were introduced and referred to the proper committees.

By Miller-To extend the operation of the text-book to efficient of over 10,000 inhabitants.

By Swaim, Hange and Wayland-To authorize the International and Great Northern Raflway company to purchase and operate the Calvert, Waro and Brazzo Volley railway.

By Miller To provide for the creation of level premium life.

Potter Placing Cooke county under the provisions of the y Potter Prohibiting the issuance of tree railroad passes, y Potter To pimish parties who buy votes in an election of it influence or similar service, and also to punish those who money in an election.

Staples Providing for the redemption of real estate soid.

for debt.

By Turner Providing punishment where threats are made for levying blackmail.

By Miller Providing for the sale of real estate under morty gage, deed of trust or other lieu, and to provide for the sale of the land under execution, and for the appraisament of land seld under mortigage, deed of trust execution or other lieu.

By Miller Amending code if criminal procedure relating to the automoring of juriors in special ventre cases.

By Harris of Bexar Permitting foreign corporations to record their charters in Texas after \$100,000 of their capital stock has been paid in.

has been paid in.

By Ranger Empowering interorban railway companies to condemn property as railmods do.

By Harris of Besar-To define the character and quality of possession of real property which is sufficient to operate as constructive notice of the possessor's right of title thereto.

By Miller-Te make accomplices and accessories principal

offenders.

By Davidson of Galvesten Proceding for appointment of special county indices in condemnation proceedings where the county judge is disqualified.

By Davidson of Galveston—Authorizing railroads to account gist of way for shortening their lines or reducing grades.

By Lipsconds—To add "university" to the name of the Prairie View Normal:

By Turner—Transferrini David county from the Forty-ninth to the Twenty cight judicial district.

By Wilson—Appropriating \$120,000 to pay mileage and per diem of the present legislature.

By Wilson—Appropriating \$20,000 to pay contingent expenses of the present session.

of the present session.

By Sebastian-Justifying assault where the "lie" was been passed.

By Panlas Requiring foreign mutual fire insurance companues to have a capital of \$230,000 and deposit \$23,000 in the
State treasury in order to do business in the State of Texas.

The following joint resolutions were introduced:
By Sebastian Amending the constitution, defining and regislating franchises and insolvent corporations; defining and prosibiling the use of corporate funds in politics; defining and prosibiling free passes over railways.

By tioss—Calling a constitutional convention to meet in Austin on the first Wednesday in September, 1901.

By Davidson of De Witt—Requiring the exhibition of a politax receipt as a prerequisite to voting.

# THE HOUSE.

Austin, Texas, January to.—The home convened at 5:16 o'clock this morning, Speaker Prince in the chair. After prayer Rev. J. W. Gatlin, one of the candidates for the chaplaincy, the balloting on the election of that officer was resumed

the balloting on the election of that officer was resumed.

Speaker Prince relinquished the gavel to Nelf of McLeonara after ordering the fourth ballot. The fifth ballot resulting in no election. Glenn of Austin withdrew Rev. J. W. Morris name from the contest. The aixth ballot resulted in the election of Rev. J. W. Gatin of Rains.

Resolution by Seabury of Starr providing that the rules of the Twenty sixth house be enforced temporarily was adopted.

The speaker. Nelf in the chart, appropriate Bridgers, Garbor and Craddock to notify the senate, and Henderson of Lanuar, Henderson and Thorp to notify the governor, that the house was ready for business.

for business.

Eittle of Bexar offered resolution authorizing each comber to subserble for three papers at the State's expense. Terrell of themses haven to table. Metion to table lost - R syet, 75 need Calvin of Lunar nevered to refer the resolution to the committee on contingent expenses. The motion provoked the authorized to the continuous provoked the authorized to the continuous continuous

(Continued on Bighih Page.)

to the boundary and accommodate to a garage and a second problem to a garage Standard Harrison